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## CAN RUSSIA STAND UP BEFORE A DEFEAT BY GERMANY?

All But Limitless Resources of Great Nation Shaken by the Tremendous Cost of First Year of War.

### WAS FACING REVOLUTION IN TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—With the greatest wholesale destruction of treasure in all history taking place, with war-wrought economic losses piling up in such stupendous aggregates as no panic ever caused, the question as to how long each of the belligerents can stand the fearful strain upon its resources is becoming as important and fully as interesting as any of those more strident questions growing out of the purely military phase of the world-war. In a bulletin just issued, the National Geographic society sketches the pre-war economic conditions of Russia, which, having expended \$2,500,000,000, having lost hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign trade and cities and provinces worth hundreds of millions more, is facing an indefinite future of welfare, undimmed, confident. The bulletin reads:

"Commercial and industrial revolution was stirring in Russia before the war; the work of opening its magnificent domain was being rapidly carried forward; plans for developing its almost unlimited resources were in process of execution; modern cities were springing up like mushrooms in rich Siberia; textile, metal and other industries were laying firm foundations and foreign trade had been brought up to about \$1,500,000,000. What has been called 'the most powerful country of the future' was finding itself, was preparing to enter upon the century of expansion that it will need to exhaust the possibilities of its boundless natural wealth.

## COTTON PROBLEM IMPOSSIBLE OF SOLUTION

London Times Says So and Cotton Trade of This Country Can Take It or Leave It

London, Aug. 14.—There is no such thing as a complete solution of the cotton problem," declares the Times in a long article discussing the position of the American crop by Great Britain, and then the "rationing" of necessary supplies to neutral under strict government supervision.

"Germany has as her near neighbors," explains the Times, "the five neutral states of Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. These states have rights which we cannot ignore.

"But we may justly complain when we find them importing from seven to eighteen times as much cotton as they need for their domestic consumption and exporting the surplus, or a large part of it, to the enemy, who cannot obtain it elsewhere, or who cannot produce it himself, and to whom a constant supply of this indispensable raw material is vital to his military strength.

"What the British government has done is to seek a way out by a series of friendly and private agreements. All cotton entering Holland, for instance, is liable to seizure unless it is consigned to the Netherlands Overseas trust, which is under heavy bonds to prevent its re-export to Germany. In Sweden an arrangement has been recently made with an association of cotton spinners with the object of limiting the importation of cotton into that country to the needs of its domestic manufacturers. This seems to be the only principle that is at once sound and effective on which we can proceed. The arrangement with the Dutch merchants is proceeding, but it does not expressly limit the amount of cotton that may be imported.

"If we were to establish in each of the northern kingdoms a single receiving agency to which alone cotton might be consigned, and if we were definitely to fix the number of bales that might be imported, using as an index the average domestic consumption (or perhaps a little more) of each country during the three years before the war, we should then have gone some way towards solving this particular branch of the problem."

### PROPOSAL FOR DECIMAL SYSTEM OF COINAGE

London, Aug. 14.—Proposals to establish a decimal system of coinage in Great Britain are again receiving attention in the newspapers. The latest advocates are soldiers returning from France who have become accustomed to the decimal system in use there, and have quickly recognized its advantages.

The proposal most generally endorsed in England is that the farthing be made the basis of the new system. There is already a coin of this denomination in use in England, its value being one-fourth of a penny, or about half of an American cent. It is proposed to make one hundred farthings equal to one florin (the common two-shilling piece of English coinage, equivalent to 20 cents American). This involves only a trifling change from the present system, whereby 96 farthings make one florin.

Under the proposed system the units of money would be: 100 farthings make one florin; 10 florins make one pound. The shilling would thus become an intermediate coin, representing 10 farthings, and the six-pence a similar intermediate coin, representing 25 farthings.

School Children Harvest Hands.

London, Aug. 14.—To assist in the harvest, the education committee of the county of Kent have released nearly 1,200 school children. Kent has been called the garden of England, and is devoted largely to orchards, berry farms and hop fields.

## Big Bankrupt Stock of "LUGGAGE"



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And the very finest line of

Trunks, Suit Cases, Bags

Are being sold at less than eastern cost

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## ENGLISH PREPARE FOR TAKING ON COLONIES

German Territory In South-west Africa To Be Taken In to the South African Union of States.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Capetown, Aug. 14.—Plans for the development of German Southwest Africa as a part of the union of South Africa are going forward rapidly. The government announced a few days ago that it soon would unfold a scheme for sending large numbers of colonists from various parts of South Africa into the conquered territory, which contains 322,000 square miles and is more than six times the size of England. In area it equals the size of the Cape and Natal provinces combined.

Walvis bay, one of the finest harbors in the world, in the opinion of the shipping men here is destined to become a greater port than Durban. It will be developed with a view to making it the port and health resort for Johannesburg. It already is possible to enter a train at Johannesburg and embark at Walvis bay for Europe. This is due to the linking up of the railway from the Cape Northwest with the German lines.

Dr. William Macdonald, editor of the Agricultural Journal, published in Johannesburg, recently has made a trip through Southwest Africa for the purpose of studying its agricultural possibilities. He says:

"The country is made up of three agricultural zones, northern, central and southern. In the first the rainfall average, seven inches. There is a great variety of soil, but much of it is of a barren, alkaline nature. There are nevertheless numerous fountains and salt bushes which stock feed upon. In the Kalahari region the sweet veldt is found.

"In the second zone the rainfall averages 15 inches, and the country is similar to the bush and veldt lands of the Transvaal, being well supplied with rich sweet grass and valuable native bushes. The most elevated parts are excellent alike for cattle, sheep and horses.

"The third zone has about 20 to 25 inches of rainfall. The eastern portion consists of flat, honey plains well suited for agricultural operations, while in the east there are good rains and much grass, the region being suited for semi-tropical culture."

## WAR WORKS REVOLUTION IN METHOD OF ARMY SURGEONS IN FIELD

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Aug. 14.—A year of war has worked a revolution in the army surgeon's method of dealing with the ordinary wounds of the battlefield, which, on account of the changed character of the projectiles, are more severe than in previous wars. In almost every instance of wounds from modern artillery, the broken tissues are found by the surgeon to have become infected by sepsis of cloth or other material, on a scale without precedent. At the start, most of the surgeons relied on a stringent application of recognized methods of antiseptics to combat this infection. The tissues were disinfected with powerful germicides, even strong carbolic acid being employed.

The success of this method, however, was far from complete, and gradually a new system, based on well known principles, but entirely novel in application, was elaborated.

One of the elementary principles of physics is that if a vessel contains two solutions of varying strength, divided from each other by an animal membrane, liquid will pass from the weaker to the stronger solution until ultimately both are at the same strength. This principle was brought into action in the treatment of wounds in order to stimulate the action of the serum of the blood, which has strong antiseptic properties. The wound is filled with a liquid solution of salt and sodium citrate at a considerably greater concentration than that in the serum of the blood. Under the influence of this liquid the serum is poured out from both sides into this second, tenderer bath to dilute it and to destroy the bacteria that are present.

This system has the great advantage that it leaves the tissues unimpaired by the fluids used for the destruction of bacteria. "The full recognition of the efficiency of this method, introduced lately through the efforts of Sir Arthur Wright," says a medical writer, "must be regarded as one of the most important advances made in surgery as a result of the war."

Many a man is serving in a miss-fit position because he hesitates to start on a canvass for a new one.

A want ad will find the place you want and should have.

It is needless to remind you that when the position hunts the man a better salary is inevitable.

TRY A HERALD WANT AD

## FANS ENTHUSE OVER FILM LOVE MAKING

Ardent Wooing of Dainty Ingenue Brings Popularity.

What red-blooded American doesn't dote on a pretty romance, or become enthusiastic over a pair of ardent love-makers when they appear together on the motion picture screen? George Fisher and beautiful Margaret Thompson, the former an excellent type of romantic actor, and the latter one of the most admired ingenues in screen work, both of whom have appeared together many times in Domino



Margaret Thompson, Dainty Ingenue, Well Known to Domino (Mutual) Followers.

(Mutual) releases, are a pair of play-lovers picture fans never tire of watching.

Miss Thompson, who has been connected with the Inceville studios for some time, enjoys a wide reputation as a screen actress, having appeared in a countless number of New York Motion Picture Corporation plays. One of her greatest film successes, however, followed her appearance in an important role in "The Reward," the four part Mutual Masterpicture in which Hiram Burroughs had the lead.

The latest production in which these two popular favorites appear is "The Man Who Went Out," a gripping story of frontier life, filmed at a cost which was recently completed under the direction of the veteran director, Jay Hunt.

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## OLDEST FORMS OF LIFE FOUND IN MONTANA

Smithsonian Institution Details Results of Explorations During Past Year In All Parts of the Globe.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 14.—The Smithsonian Institution has published a fully illustrated pamphlet containing brief accounts of the more important explorations and field work undertaken during 1914 by members of the staff of the institution proper and of its branches, the National Museum, the bureau of American ethnology, and the astro-physical observatory. The researches covered practically the entire world, expeditions having been sent to fifteen different countries, on every continent of the globe, and to seventeen different states in this country. They include work along geological, zoological, botanical, anthropological, and astro-physical lines of investigation.

Secretary Charles D. Walcott briefly outlines his summer's work in British Columbia, and Montana, in continuation of his previous geological explorations in those regions. In the lower portion of Deep Creek canyon southeast of the city of Helena, a deposit of siliceous shale was examined, where some years ago Dr. Walcott discovered the remains of crab-like animals suggesting in form the fresh water cray fishes found in streams and ponds all over the world. "These fossils," says Dr. Walcott, "are the oldest animal remains now known, and the fossil deposits which occur at intervals for several thousand feet below the shales containing the crustaceans, are the oldest authentic vegetable remains. It is also most interesting that two types of bacteria have been found in a fossil state in the rock in association with the algal remains." Among other interesting illustrations, the account includes a beautiful and unusual panoramic photograph of the entire Asulkan glacier, taken by Mrs. Walcott.

Continuing the excavations at the cave deposit near Cumberland, Maryland, Mr. J. W. Oldiey of the United States National museum, added to the already important collection from this region over 400 specimens of fossil animals, deposited there in far-off Pleistocene time. Among these was a practically complete skeleton of the large extinct beaver, measuring something over four feet in length, a partial skull of a wolverine, and several skulls of extinct species of the black bear. Mr. Oldiey hopes that the proposed further work on this deposit will yield even more interesting and important results.

In a letter from distant Celebes, Malay archipelago, Mr. H. C. Raven, who has been collecting animals and birds for the Smithsonian through the generosity of Mr. W. L. Abbott, gives interesting information of the region and its inhabitants, and on the animals of that section. Mammal life, according to Mr. Raven, is not nearly so plentiful in Celebes as in Borneo, where he was collecting during the previous season, but several peculiar animals have been captured by him, among them a specimen of Halmahera, a pig with peculiar erect tusks curved backward above the forehead. The specimens from Borneo sent in by Mr. Raven to the National museum number over 1,000 animals and birds, forming a very important addition to the museum's natural history collections.

An expedition under the joint auspices of the Smithsonian Institution and the Cuban government spent two months on the coast of western Cuba for the purpose of making a complete biological survey of the waters of that region and incidentally to obtain specimens for the exhibition series of the National museum. The Smithsonian was represented by Mr. John B. Henderson, a regent of the institution, and Dr. Paul Baruch of the National museum. Extensive dredging operations for securing marine specimens were carried on daily, and from sev-

eral shore stations, immense numbers of specimens of land forms were taken. The expedition was quite successful and a great quantity of valuable material is now in the hands of specialists of the National museum for final report. Particularly good were the collections of marine organisms, especially the mollusks, and it is expected that this and following expeditions to other parts of the Antillean regions will give a clear understanding of the faunas and faunal relationships of the West Indies.

Early in the year arrangements were made whereby Mr. Neil M. Judd of the National museum was enabled to accept an invitation to participate in the archaeological investigations in Guatemala conducted by the American School of Archaeology. Mr. Judd's special work was to superintend the making of plaster casts of several of the huge stone monuments that have made world-famous the ruins of the so-called "Temple Court," the religious center of the sacred city of Quirigua. After this work, Mr. Judd made a hasty trip by Indian foot paths from Guatemala City to the Mexican border to ascertain the anthropological possibilities among the Indian tribes of this region. But little survives in the remnants of the Quiche, Cakchiquel, and Tzutuhil tribes, to indicate the strength and magnificence of the Quiche empire which Pedro de Alvarado destroyed in 1523, at the beginning of his conquest of Guatemala. Although the natives of these interior valleys have always been considered treacherous, Mr. Judd experienced few difficulties, and his hurried journey seems to indicate that extended anthropological investigations in this region will be as easy as they are desirable.

Many other expeditions in this country and elsewhere organized by the Smithsonian or participated in by members of the staff, are described and illustrated in the pamphlet, among them trips to the various Indian tribes of the United States by the ethnologists of the bureau of American ethnology, to record customs, sites and music of this fast disappearing race.

It is impossible to review all the different expeditions, but enough have been described to illustrate one of the means by which the Smithsonian institution endeavors to promote the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," its fundamental object.

**Prepare for Winter Campaign.**  
Dunkirk, France, Aug. 14.—All along the French front, preparations are being steadily forward for the winter campaign. In the trenches the greatest possible degree of care is being taken to protect the men, not only against attacks, but also against the rigors of winter.

Tap is being extensively used wherever the condition of water is likely to occur, the effort being to make the trenches as nearly water-tight as possible. Drainage of various kinds is being provided, and concrete is being used in being freely used to provide proof shelters.

If it is necessary to use the same trenches this winter as the troops occupied last winter, they will not suffer so largely from wet and frozen feet, and it will be possible to sleep or rest with some degree of comfort instead of in the mud.

For the protection of the troops in the advanced trenches, the use of barbed wire is being largely extended. The driving of the posts for the wire, which was formerly done with heavy mallets, the sound of which was often the signal for a volley from the enemy, is now accomplished noiselessly by machinery.

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